

OCT 11 1944

CS13-44
Patterns, Dress

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

JESSE H. JONES, Secretary

NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS

LYMAN J. BRIGGS, Director

DRESS PATTERNS

(FOURTH EDITION)

COMMERCIAL STANDARD CS13-44

(Supersedes CS13-42)

Effective Date for New Production From October 20, 1944



A RECORDED VOLUNTARY STANDARD
OF THE TRADE

UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON : 1944

PROMULGATION
of
COMMERCIAL STANDARD CS13-44
for
DRESS PATTERNS
(Fourth Edition)

On February 7, 1929, a joint conference of representative manufacturers, merchants, educators, and users adopted a recommended commercial standard for dress patterns, which was subsequently accepted by the industry and promulgated as Dress Patterns, Commercial Standard CS13-30.

In 1939 and 1942, upon recommendation of the standing committee and approval of the trade, revisions were adopted and issued as CS13-39 and CS13-42, respectively. These revisions included additional size measurements for juniors and misses; hip measurements for infants, children, girls, boys, and little boys; and adjusted waist, hip, and cervical height measurements on all classifications except women's.

On March 31, 1944, the standing committee recommended adjustments of the hip measurements for women whose bust sizes are 44, 46, 48, and 50, and that a definition of body measurements be included. Those concerned have since accepted and approved the revised standard as shown herein for promulgation by the U. S. Department of Commerce, through the National Bureau of Standards.

The standard is effective for new production from October 20, 1944.

Promulgation recommended.

I. J. Fairchild,

Chief, Division of Trade Standards.

Promulgated.

Lyman J. Briggs,

Director, National Bureau of Standards.

Promulgation approved.

Jesse H. Jones,

Secretary of Commerce.

DRESS PATTERNS

(Fourth Edition)

COMMERCIAL STANDARD CS13-44

PURPOSE

1. The purpose is to provide definitions, standard classifications and corresponding body measurements for the guidance of producers, distributors, and users, in order to eliminate confusion resulting from a diversity of classifications and measurements.

DEFINITION

2. *Body measurements.*—For the purposes of this standard, "body measurements" for women, girls, and children are taken over a slip. Underneath the slip it is assumed that women and older girls will wear one- or two-piece foundation garments, and that younger girls and children will wear a shirt and panties or a union suit or similar undergarment. Measurements for boys are taken over a shirt and a pair of trousers or pants, but without a belt. It is assumed that an under-shirt and shorts or a union suit or similar undergarment will be worn underneath the shirt and trousers.

CLASSIFICATIONS AND CORRESPONDING BODY MEASUREMENTS

3. The standard classifications and corresponding body measurements for dress patterns are given in the following tables:

WOMEN

[All measurements in inches]

Bust.....	34	36	38	40	42	44	46	48	50
Waist.....	28	30	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Hip ¹	37	39	41	43	45	47	49	51	53

MISSES

Size (number).....					12	14	16	18	20
Bust.....					30	32	34	36	38
Waist.....					25	26½	28	30	32
Hip ¹					33	35	37	39	41

JUNIORS

Size (number).....						11	13	15	17
Socket bone to floor ² (cervical height).....						47	51	54	56
Hip ¹						32	34	36	38
Bust.....						29	31	33	35
Waist.....						24½	25½	27	29

See footnotes at end of table.

GIRLS

Size (number)					6	8	10	12	14
Socket bone to floor ² (cervi-					37	41	45	49	53
cal height)					26	28	30	32½	35
Hip					24	26	28	30	32
Breast					22	23	24	25	26
Waist									26

CHILDREN

Size (number)					2	3	4	5	6
Socket bone to floor ² (cervi-					29	31	33	35	37
cal height)					22	23	24	25	26
Hip					21	22	23	23½	24
Breast					20	20½	21	21½	22
Waist									

INFANTS

Size (number)						½	1	2	3
Socket bone to floor ² (cervi-						22	25	29	31
cal height)						20	21	22	23
Hip						19	20	21	22
Breast						19	19½	20	20½
Waist									

BOYS

Size (number)					6	8	10	12	14	16
Socket bone to floor ² (cervi-					37	41	45	49	53	55
cal height)					25	27	29	31	33	35½
Hip					24	26	28	30	32	34½
Chest					22	23	24	25½	27	29
Waist					11	11½	12	12½	13½	14
Neck										

LITTLE BOYS

Size (number)					1	2	3	4	5	6
Socket bone to floor ² (cervi-					25	29	31	33	35	37
cal height)					20	21	22	23	24	25
Hip					20	21	22	23	23½	24
Chest					19½	20	20½	21	21½	22
Waist										

¹ Hip measurement taken 7 inches below natural waist line.

² Cervical: The seventh, or lowest, cervical vertebra at the back of the neck, which becomes more prominent when the head is bent forward. Cervical measurements are taken, however, only when the head is in an erect position. The individual is measured while wearing shoes.

WIDTHS OF MATERIAL LISTED ON PATTERN

4. It is recommended that for purposes of uniformity the following widths of material be recognized as standard for pattern layouts and for listing on dress patterns as a basis for yardage of material required: 27, 32, 35, 39, and 54 inches.

It is understood that other widths may be used to suit special materials or patterns.

NOTE ON ANTHROPOMETRIC MEASUREMENTS

5. It is recognized that the above standard may not coincide with the average of anthropometric measurements from various sources, but is rather a practical compromise of such measurements, the experience of dress pattern manufacturers in their commercial practice, and the data covered by Miscellaneous Publication 365, "Children's Body Measurements for Sizing Garments and Patterns," and Mis-

cellaneous Publication 454, "Women's Measurements for Garment and Pattern Construction," issued by the Bureau of Home Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture. It is believed that the dimensions selected will meet average requirements with a minimum of adjustments to suit the individual.

EFFECTIVE DATE

6. The standard is effective for new production from October 20, 1944.

STANDING COMMITTEE

7. The following individuals comprise the membership of the standing committee, which is to review, prior to circulation for acceptance, revisions proposed to keep the standard abreast of progress. Each organization nominated its own representatives. Comment concerning the standard and suggestions for revision may be addressed to any member of the committee or to the Division of Trade Standards, National Bureau of Standards, which acts as secretary for the committee.

C. M. PAYNE (chairman), The Butterick Co., Inc., 161 Sixth Ave., New York, N. Y.

M. ROHR, McCall Corporation, 230 Park Ave., New York, N. Y.

NORMAN R. OLIVER, Vogue Pattern Service, Greenwich, Conn.

MAX HERZBERG, Advance Pattern Co., 1st Ave. at 38th St., New York, N. Y.

RUTH O'BRIEN, Division of Textiles and Clothing, Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

MARY BROOKS PICKEN, Mary Brooks Picken Studio, 285 Madison Ave., New York, N. Y.

HELEN W. HAZEN, New Jersey College for Women, New Brunswick, N. J.

T. L. BLANKE, National Retail Dry Goods Association, 101 West 31st St., New York, N. Y.

GENEVIEVE HUSS, Julius Forstmann Corp., 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N. Y.

H. S. GELBTRUNK, Gimbel Bros., New York, N. Y.

JARED L. ROSENTHAL, James McCreery & Co., 5th Ave. and 34th St., New York, N. Y.

WHEELOCK BINGHAM, R. H. Macy & Co., 34th and Broadway, New York, N. Y.

HARRIET HOWE, American Home Economics Association, 620 Mills Building, Washington, D. C.

HISTORY OF PROJECT

8. The manufacturers of dress patterns in a series of three preliminary conferences, beginning June 22, 1928, and ending October 23, 1928, prepared recommendations covering pattern classifications, grading, body measurements, and widths of materials to be recognized for pattern lay-outs. A study was also made of the various reports covering anthropometric measurements, checking these data with the general experience of each manufacturer.

9. This study resulted in the belief that producers, distributors, and consumers would receive many benefits from the establishment of a commercial standard that would furnish a basis for laying out dress patterns and provide for uniform size classifications through the recognition of one fundamental basis.

10. Accordingly, in response to a joint request from the leading producers of commercial dress patterns, a general conference of pro-

ducers, distributors, users, and educators was held February 7, 1929, at the Pennsylvania Hotel, New York, N. Y., to consider the recommendations of the manufacturers with a view to the establishment of a commercial standard for dress patterns.

11. After discussion, the conference voted to adopt the proposed commercial standard and recommended its acceptance. This recommendation, which was later approved and accepted by the industry, became effective on January 1, 1930, as Commercial Standard CS13-30.

12. *First revision.*—On August 10, 1938, the standing committee recommended that the standard be revised to include juniors' size 11 and misses' size 12, and that two other measurements, waist and socket bone to floor for size 13, be adjusted for consistency. These recommendations were subsequently accepted and approved by those directly concerned, for promulgation by the United States Department of Commerce as Commercial Standard CS13-39, effective for new production from February 25, 1939.

13. *Second revision.*—In November 1941, the standing committee recommended that the standard be revised to include hip measurements for infants, children, girls, boys, and little boys; that adjustments be made in waist, hip, and cervical height in all classifications except women's; and that the listing of the measurements be rearranged so that the cervical height and the hip girth should follow the numerical size designations in all classifications except women's. Following written acceptance by the trade, the standard was promulgated by the United States Department of Commerce as Commercial Standard CS13-42 and became effective for new production from August 20, 1942.

14. *Third revision.*—On March 31, 1944, the standing committee recommended adjustments of the hip measurements for women whose bust sizes are 44, 46, 48, and 50, and that a definition of body measurements be included. Upon general acceptance by the trade, the recommended revision was promulgated by the United States Department of Commerce as Commercial Standard CS13-44. An announcement was issued on June 20, 1944 that the revised standard would become effective for new production on October 20, 1944.

ACCEPTANCE OF COMMERCIAL STANDARD

If acceptance has not previously been filed, this sheet properly filled in, signed, and returned, will provide for the recording of your organization as an acceptor of this commercial standard.

Date _____

Division of Trade Standards,
National Bureau of Standards,
Washington 25, D. C.

Gentlemen:

Having considered the statements on the reverse side of this sheet, we accept the Commercial Standard CS13-44 as our standard of practice in the

Production¹ Distribution¹ Use¹
of dress patterns.

We will assist in securing its general recognition and use, and will cooperate with the standing committee to effect revisions of the standard when necessary.

Signature of individual officer _____
(In ink)

(Kindly typewrite or print the following lines)

Name and title of above officer _____

Organization _____
(Fill in exactly as it should be listed)

Street address _____

City, Zone, and State _____

¹ Please designate which group you represent by drawing lines through the other two. Please file separate acceptances for all subsidiary companies and affiliates which should be listed separately as acceptors. In the case of related interests, trade papers, colleges, etc., desiring to record their general approval, the words "in principle" should be added after the signature.

TO THE ACCEPTOR

The following statements answer the usual questions arising in connection with the acceptance and its significance:

1. *Enforcement.*—Commercial standards are commodity specifications voluntarily established by mutual consent of those concerned. They present a common basis of understanding between the producer, distributor, and consumer, and should not be confused with any plan of governmental regulation or control. The United States Department of Commerce has no regulatory power in the enforcement of their provisions, but since they represent the will of the interested groups as a whole, their provisions through usage soon become established as trade customs, and are made effective through incorporation into sales contracts by means of labels, invoices and the like.

2. *The acceptor's responsibility.*—The purpose of commercial standards is to establish for specific commodities, nationally recognized grades or consumer criteria and the benefits therefrom will be measurable in direct proportion to their general recognition and actual use. Instances will occur when it may be necessary to deviate from the standard and the signing of an acceptance does not preclude such departures; however, such signature indicates an intention to follow the commercial standard where practicable, in the production, distribution, or consumption of the article in question.

3. *The Department's responsibility.*—The major function performed by the Department of Commerce in the voluntary establishment of commercial standards on a Nation-wide basis is fourfold: first to act as an unbiased coordinator to bring all interested parties together for the mutually satisfactory adjustment of trade standards; second, to supply such assistance and advice as past experience with similar programs may suggest; third, to canvass and record the extent of acceptance and adherence to the standard on the part of producers, distributors, and users; and fourth, after acceptance, to publish and promulgate the standard for the information and guidance of buyers and sellers of the commodity.

4. *Announcement and promulgation.*—When the standard has been endorsed by a satisfactory majority of production or consumption in the absence of active, valid opposition, the success of the project is announced. If, however, in the opinion of the standing committee or the Department of Commerce, the support of any standard is inadequate, the right is reserved to withhold promulgation and publication.

ACCEPTORS

15. The organizations and individuals listed below have accepted these classifications and body measurements as their standard of practice in the production, distribution, and use of dress patterns. Such endorsement does not signify that they may not find it necessary to deviate from the standard nor that producers so listed guarantee all of their products to conform with the requirements of this standard. Therefore, specific evidence of conformity should be obtained where required.

ASSOCIATIONS

American Homemakers Association, Oak Park, Ill.
Limited Price Variety Stores Association, Inc., New York, N. Y.
National Council of Women of the U. S., Inc., New York, N. Y.
National Retail Dry Goods Association, New York, N. Y. (In principle.)
Virginia Home Economics Association, Blacksburg, Va.

FIRMS

Advance Pattern Co., Inc., New York, N. Y.
Alabama, University of, University, Ala.
Allen & Co., J. P., Atlanta, Ga.
Arizona, University of, Tucson, Ariz.
Armstrong Collier, Inc., Oil City, Pa.
Ayres & Co., L. S., Indianapolis, Ind.
Bannister Department Store, Chicago, Ill.
Beauty Pattern Co., Inc., New York, N. Y.
Bergman, Noble E., Franklin, Ind.
Berkeley Evening School, Berkeley, Calif.
Black Dry Goods Co., The James, Waterloo, Iowa.
Bloomingdale Bros., Inc., New York, N. Y.
Bon Marche, The, Seattle, Wash.
Bowen & Co., C. O., Pomona, Calif.
Bradenton Woman's Club, Bradenton, Fla.
Bradley, Harry B., Franklin, Pa.
British Knitwear, Ltd., Simcoe, Ontario, Canada.
Broadway Department Store, Inc., Los Angeles, Calif.
Bruckner's, Fresno, Calif. (In principle.)
Bullock's, Inc., Los Angeles, Calif.
Bush-Bull Corporation, Bethlehem, Pa.
Butterick Co., Inc., The, New York, N. Y.
California, University of, Extension Service, Berkeley, Calif.
Cameron State College, Home Economics Department, Lawton, Okla.
Capwell, Sullivan & Furth, Oakland, Calif.
Chic Patterns, New York, N. Y.
Cleveland Board of Education, Cleveland, Ohio.
Colorado State College of Agriculture & Mechanical Arts, Ft. Collins, Colo.
Colorado, University of, Home Economics Department, Boulder, Colo.
Consolidated Laundries Corporation, Jersey City, N. J.
Corcoran & Co., Inc., J. H., Cambridge, Mass.
Coyle & Richardson, Inc., Charleston, W. Va.
Crosby Brothers Co., Topeka, Kans.
Delaware, University of, Women's College, School of Home Economics, Newark, Del.
Deweese, Inc., B. F., Philadelphia, Pa.
Diane Co., Chicago, Ill.
Donaldson Co., L. S., Minneapolis, Minn.
Du Barry Pattern Co., New York, N. Y.

Eagle & Sons, S., Selma, Ala.
Emery-Bird-Thayer Co., Kansas City, Mo.
Erlick & Son, Sam, Bessemer, Ala.
Ever Ready Products Co., San Francisco, Calif.
Fair, The, Chicago, Ill.
Famous, The, Braddock, Pa.
Fashion Academy, New York, N. Y.
Field Garment Manufacturing Co., Houston, Tex.
Felman Co., M. A., Joliet, Ill.
Field-Schlick, Inc., St. Paul, Minn.
Fleischman Co., M. R., San Francisco, Calif.
Florida State College for Women, School of Home Economics, Tallahassee, Fla.
Forstmann Corporation, Julius, New York, N. Y. (In principle.)
Fowlers, Inc., Glens Falls, N. Y.
Free Sewing Machine Co., Rockford, Ill.
Freeland Co., H., Wooster, Ohio.
Gable Co., Department Store, The William F., Altoona, Pa.
Gamble-Desmond Co., The, New Haven, Conn.
Georgia, University of, School of Home Economics, Athens, Ga.
Gertz, Inc., B., Jamaica, N. Y.
Gimbels, New York, N. Y.
Glanzrock, Inc., B., New York, N. Y.
Goddard Bros., Lynn, Mass.
Goldberg's Corporation, Trenton, N. J.
Halle Bros. Co., The, Cleveland, Ohio.
Hatch Textile Research, New York, N. Y. (In principle.)
Hecht Co., The, Washington, D. C.
Hertel Co., Herman R., Pasadena, Calif.
Higinbotham Bailey Logan & Co., Dallas, Tex.
Hollywood Pattern Co., New York, N. Y.
Horne Co., Joseph, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Houston, Inc., Better Business Bureau of, Houston, Tex. (In principle.)
Howard & Barber Co., The, Derby, Conn.
Industrial By-Products & Research Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Iowa, University of, Iowa City, Iowa.
John Hay High School, Cleveland, Ohio.
Jonasson's, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Kansas State College, Manhattan, Kans.
Kansas, University of, Home Economics Department, Lawrence, Kans.
Kaufman Store, Inc., The, Richmond, Va.
Kaufmann Manufacturing Co., Malden, Mass.
Keller's Department Store, Liberty, N. Y.
Killian Co., The, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
Kirven Co., J. A., Columbus, Ga.
Korriks' Dry Goods Co., Phoenix, Ariz.
Krausmanns', Inc., Niagara Falls, N. Y.
Lansburgh & Bro., Washington, D. C.
Leader, Inc., The, Minneapolis, Minn.
Leeds College of Technology, Clothing Trades Department, Leeds, Yorks, England. (In principle.)
Lees & Sons Co., James, Bridgeport, Pa.
Leopold-Adler Co., Savannah, Ga.
Lord & Taylor, New York, N. Y.
Lucky, Platt & Co., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Mac Murray College, Jacksonville, Ill.
Maine, University of, Department of Home Economics, Orono, Maine.
Majer, Benjamin M., New York, N. Y. (In principle.)
Mandel Brothers, Chicago, Ill.
Marsh's, Inc., Hudson, N. Y.
Marting Bros. Co., The, Portsmouth, Ohio.
Mary Brooks Picken Studio, New York, N. Y.
Maryland, University of, Textile & Clothing Department, College Park, Md.
Massachusetts State College, Amherst, Mass. (In principle.)
McCall Corporation, New York, N. Y.

McCreery & Co., James, New York, N. Y.
 McKem, New York, N. Y.
 Meyers-Arnold Co., Greenville, S. C.
 Miller & Paine, Inc., Lincoln, Nebr.
 Minnesota, University of, St. Paul, Minn.
 Montana State University, Missoula, Mont.
 Montgomery Ward & Co., Chicago, Ill.
 Moore Co., Harry C., Nevada, Mo.
 Munger & Co., Inc., H. G., Herkimer, N. Y.
 Nebraska, University of, College of Agriculture, Lincoln, Nebr.
 Nevada, University of, Reno, Nev.
 New Orleans, Inc., Better Business Bureau of, New Orleans, La. (In principle.)
 New York Pattern Co., Inc., The, New York, N. Y.
 New York, State Teachers College of, Buffalo, N. Y.
 North Dakota Agricultural College, Fargo, N. Dak. (In principle.)
 Ohio University, School of Home Economics, Athens, Ohio. (In principle.)
 Ohio Wesleyan University, Home Economics Department, Delaware, Ohio.
 Oklahoma College for Women, Chickasha, Okla.
 O'Neil Co., The M., Akron, Ohio.
 Oregon State College, C. T. & R. A. Division, School of Home Economics, Corvallis, Oreg.
 Oregon Worsted Co., Inc., Astoria, L. I. C., N. Y.
 Palais Royal, The, Washington, D. C.
 Parke Snow, Inc., Waltham, Mass.
 Peck & Peck, New York, N. Y.
 Penn Traffic Co., Johnstown, Pa.
 Pennsylvania State College, The, State College, Pa.
 Pennsylvania, State Teachers College of, Cheyney, Pa.
 Pizitz Dry Goods Co., Louis, Birmingham, Ala.
 Polsky Co., The A., Akron, Ohio.
 Purcell Co., The, Lexington, Ky.
 Randles Manufacturing Co., Ogdensburg, N. Y.
 Rankin Dry Goods Co., Inc., Santa Ana, Calif.
 Regis College, Home Economics Department, Weston, Mass.
 Rhode Island State College, Home Economics Department, Kingston, R. I.
 Richard Store Co., Miami, Fla.
 Rich's, Inc., Atlanta, Ga.
 Robertson's, South Bend, Ind.
 Robeson, F. K., Champaign, Ill.
 Robinson Co., J. W., Los Angeles, Calif.
 Rosenbaum Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 Royal Manufacturing Co., Los Angeles, Calif.
 Rubber Products, Inc., Chicago, Ill.
 Sacramento, The Better Business Bureau of, Sacramento, Calif.

San Souci Co., J. O., Providence, R. I.
 Sanger Bros., Inc., Dallas, Tex.
 Scarbrough & Sons, E. M., Austin, Tex.
 Seave Speare Co., The, Haverhill, Mass.
 Seattle, Inc., Better Business Bureau of, Seattle, Wash. (In principle.)
 Sexton Manufacturing Co., Fairfield, Ill.
 Sharon Store, The, Sharon, Pa.
 Simplicity Pattern Co., Inc., New York, N. Y.
 Singer Sewing Machine Co., New York, N. Y. (In principle.)
 Smith Co., Timothy, Boston, Mass.
 Southwest Missouri State Teachers College, Home Economics Department, Springfield, Mo.
 Spiess Co., Joseph, Elgin, Ill.
 Stearns Co., R. H., Boston, Mass.
 Steketee & Sons, Paul, Grand Rapids, Mich.
 Stockton Dry Goods Co., Stockton, Calif.
 Sugarman, M., Millville, N. J.
 Sutherland Co., A. B., Lawrence, Mass.
 Tennessee Agricultural & Industrial State College, Nashville, Tenn.
 Tennessee, University of, Knoxville, Tenn.
 Texas State College for Women, Denton, Tex.
 Texas Technological College, Division of Home Economics, Lubbock, Tex.
 U. S. Garment Co., Seattle, Wash.
 Ulman, Inc., Max, Kingston, N. Y.
 Union Dry Goods Co., Macon, Ga.
 United States Testing Co., Inc., Hoboken, N. J. (In principle.)
 Utah State Agricultural College, Department of Textiles & Clothing, Logan, Utah.
 Vogue Pattern Service, New York, N. Y.
 Walker's, Long Beach, Calif.
 Walker's Department Store, San Diego, Calif.
 Washington, State College of, Pullman, Wash.
 Wasson & Co., H. P., Indianapolis, Ind.
 Weinstock Lubin Co., Sacramento, Calif.
 Wertheimer, Inc., L., New York, N. Y.
 Western Reserve University, Home Economics Department, Cleveland, Ohio.
 Williams & Co., C. D., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Wilson & Son, W. B., Cape Charles, Va.
 Wolff & Marx Co., San Antonio, Tex.
 Woodard Co., W. R., Los Angeles, Calif.
 Wurzburg's of Grand Rapids, Grand Rapids, Mich.
 Wyoming, University of, Laramie, Wyo.
 Yeager Co., The C. H., Akron, Ohio.
 Young Department Store Co., Mattoon, Ill.

U. S. GOVERNMENT

Naval Clothing Depot, Brooklyn, N. Y.